

Sam^l Melcher, Esq.

NO. 3.

**COLLECTIONS,
HISTORICAL & MISCELLANEOUS :**

AND

Monthly Literary Journal.

NO. 3.

MARCH, 1823.

VOL. II.

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The Collections, and Monthly Literary Journal.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The design of this publication has been set forth in the address of the Editors prefixed to the first number of the new series, issued on the first of January. It is, briefly, to *collect and preserve what remains of the history, antiquities and curiosities of our country*, more particularly those of New-England. In this will be included many interesting narratives of individual sufferings, from the inroads of the savages who once surrounded us; and also biographical notices of our revolutionary soldiers; and of other men distinguished in the several learned professions. The object of itself must excite attention among all classes of readers, and it should be the pride of our citizens to look up their antiquities, and to preserve what remains of the story of their ancestors. To give this Journal an increased value—the editors have determined to add to each number, an Appendix, containing in a condensed form *all the news of the month preceding*, arranged under distinct heads, so that the reader can have an opportunity of seeing at a glance what is going on in the different kingdoms and states of the world, and of having at the end of the year, in a neatly printed volume, a political and circumstantial history of the year, to any part of which he may readily recur.

It has been often remarked, that a work of this kind, without any party discussions, detailing from month to month events as they occur, and presenting the most interesting articles that should appear in American newspapers, devoid of their trash—would be extensively useful. For families who do not enter into political quarrels, and who would instil into the minds of their children virtuous principles—a work of this nature must be useful. To youth, who admire the deeds of their heroic ancestors—and to the aged, who delight to talk of “fields where battles have been won,” and of incidents in which they had an interest—the JOURNAL, it is believed, will afford a choice, if not a continual treat.

☞ We need not present a long list of recommendations, for a work whose design recommends itself, and especially when the subscribers, (as will be seen below) are at liberty to withdraw their names at any time, should they become dissatisfied with the manner in which the work is conducted.

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COLLECTIONS,

Historical and Miscellaneous.

MARCH, 1823.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Sketches of the early History of Billerica, Ms.

THIS town was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to the inhabitants of Cambridge on the 14th of June, 1642. It was originally called Shawshin, from the river on which it is situated, and was incorporated by the name of Billerica in May, 1655. The name is derived from a considerable town in the county of Essex, in England, from whence it is supposed that several of the first inhabitants emigrated. It was first settled about the year 1653 by a number of respectable families; some from Cambridge, but the greater part originally from England. The names of Danforth, Parker, Brackett, Rogers, Hill, French, Crosby, Whiting, Daniel, Richardson, Stearns, Brown, Tompson and Farmer were among the early settlers. The early inhabitants of this town were of reputable families, and a considerable proportion of them were persons of education. To the name of Danforth, are we principally indebted for the valuable facts contained in the town records for a long series of years. Few names in this country, says Dr. Eliot, have produced more literary characters than the name of Danforth. Capt. Jonathan Danforth was among the most active and enterprising inhabitants of Billerica. He was born 29th Feb. 1628, at Framingham, in Suffolk, England, where his father, Rev. Nicholas Danforth, was a gentleman of such repute and estate "that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood which King Charles imposed upon all of so much per annum." His father came to New-England in 1634, and settled at Cambridge, where he died about four years after his arrival. His brothers were the Hon. Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge, Deputy Governor of the colony, and Rev. Samuel Danforth, a learned and eminent minister of Roxbury. Capt. Danforth set-

tled in Billerica in 1654, where he remained till his death, September 7, 1712, at the age of 84. He left many manuscripts, some of which are in possession of the writer of these sketches. A poem was published on his death, from which the following lines are selected.

"He rode the circuit, chain'd great towns and farms
 "To good behavior; and by well marked stations,
 "He fixed their bounds for many generations.
 "His art* ne'er fail'd him, though the loadstone fail'd,
 "When oft by mines and streams it was assail'd.
 "All this is charming, but there's something higher,
 "Gave him the lustre which we most admire."†

Rev. Samuel Whiting was another of the early inhabitants. Of him, it may be proper to give a short notice. He was the oldest son by a second marriage of Rev. Samuel Whiting of Lynn, who came from England and arrived at Boston, 26th May, 1636. His mother, a woman of exalted piety and virtue, was a daughter of the right honorable Oliver St. John, of Bedfordshire, and nearly related to Lord St. John of Bletsoe. He was born about the year 1632, most probably at Skirbick, near Boston in Lincolnshire, where his father then resided. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1653, and a few years after completing his theological studies, went to Billerica, and was ordained the first minister of that place, November 11, 1663. His contemporaries in the ministry in the adjoining towns were all eminent men. Fiske of Chelmsford, Mitchel of Cambridge, Bulkley of Concord, Barnard of Andover, and Fox of Woburn, were in active life, and were his associates in the ministerial profession. Mr. Whiting remained the minister of Billerica nearly fifty years from his settlement, and continued to discharge the duties of his sacred office with great prudence, diligence and circumspection till age rendered him unequal to the task. He then had the assistance of a colleague. Dr. Mather, in his *Magnalia*, calls him "a reverend, holy and faithful minister of the gospel." He departed this life, February 28, 1713, aged about 80 years. One of his sons, John Whiting, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1685, was the second minister of Lancaster. There he was killed, with twenty-one others, on the 11th September, 1697, when that town was surprised by the Indians.

John Stearns was among the earliest inhabitants. He married Mary Lathrop of Plymouth colony, who was probably a daughter or grand-daughter of Rev. John Lathrop of

*The art of Surveying.

†His piety is here alluded to.

Scituate. John Stearns, his son, was the first person born in town, on record. The late Rev. Josiah Stearns, Hon. Isaac Stearns were his descendants.

Edward Farmer came from Anceley in Warwickshire, England. Though an early settler, he was not among the first inhabitants. He was accompanied or soon followed by his mother, a widow, who, soon after her arrival, married Rev. Thomas Wiswall of Cambridge Village, now Newton. She survived him and died at her son's in Billerica, May 21, 1686. She was originally of Great Packington, in Warwickshire; her name Isabel Barbage. From her descended in a direct line the late Rev. Richard Farmer, D. D. Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, author of "An Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," and among the best commentators on that immortal bard.*

The progress of the settlement of Billerica was not rapid, but the measures adopted by the inhabitants were well calculated to render it permanent. Among the regulations entered in the early records were the following: All persons unknown to the townsmen desirous of becoming inhabitants, were required to bring a certificate from the place whence they came, exhibiting such testimony as should be satisfactory to the town;—that upon their admission as inhabitants, they should subscribe their names to all orders of the town, and bear their proportion of all public charges in church, town and commonweal. Any person, not qualified by law, who should presume to give his voice, or vote in any elections of the town, or interfere in any town affairs, was subject to a fine of five shillings, to be levied by the constable. Any inhabitant or proprietor who should bring in, or entertain in town, any person as a servant, should give bond to the constable to secure the town from all damage that might arise from the maintenance of such servant. In case of refusal to give bond, a penalty of twenty shillings per week was incurred. No proprietor possessing less than a ten acre privilege, should alienate any part of his right to any person without consent of the town. But a person having more than this proportion, might sell or dispose of a five acre privilege. Proprietors of not more than ten acre privileges could not, without permission of the town, dispose of their

*This distinguished scholar and antiquary was born at Leicester, May 4, 1735; died Sept. 8, 1797. The writer has lately received from his nephew, Rev. Thomas Farmer, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, some extracts from his papers, and an impression of the seal which he wore and used.

privilege to any person, not even to their children, unless the town had refused to make them a grant.

In 1658, the inhabitants to the number of nineteen, agreed with Rev. Samuel Whiting in reference to his settlement in town. They engaged to give him and his heirs a ten acre privilege, and a house comfortably finished with the accommodations belonging to it, if he should continue with them during his life. They also agreed to give him a salary of 40*l.* for the first two years, 50*l.* for the third, and 60*l.* for the fourth, and afterwards engaged to "better his maintenance as the Lord should better their estates." His stated salary after the fourth year was 70*l.*

The Rev. Mr. Whiting was ordained Nov. 11, 1663, and from satisfactory evidence, it appears that the church was gathered at the same time. From a charge in the town records, it was formerly inferred that the church was organized April 27, 1663, but from another charge, the "gathering of a church and the ordaining of Mr. Whiting," are considered as coeval.

On the 2d August, 1675, Timothy Farley of this town, was killed at Quaboag, now Brookfield, in an engagement with the Indians. Such was the gloomy aspect at this time, and the alarm and terror spread through the country by the ravages of the Indians, that the inhabitants of this town held a meeting on the 13th August, for the purpose of adopting measures for mutual defence and security. The following entry of their proceedings is made in the records, which gives an idea of the danger they apprehended from their subtle and powerful enemy. "The town, considering the Providence of God at the present, calling us to lay aside our ordinary occupations in providing for our creatures, and to take special care of our own lives, and the lives of our wives and children; the enemy being near and the warning of God's Providence upon our neighbors being very solemn, do, therefore, order and agree to prepare a place of safety for women and children; and that persons and teams shall attend the said work until it be finished. An account of the whole charge being kept, shall be equally divided upon the inhabitants with other town charges." Soon after this meeting, the town received an order from the honorable council, to gather the several inhabitants into garrisons according to their best capacity. In obedience to this order, a meeting of the selectmen and committee of the militia, was holden for that purpose, 8th October, when several garrisons were formed, and suitable arrangements were made. On the 14th, the selectmen and committee were met by

Major Simon Willard, who approved their measures, and assisted them in instituting a number of other garrisons in addition to those formed on the 8th.

The excitement produced in the public mind at this period, by the predatory incursions of the Indians, caused many persons to leave their habitations, and seek refuge in the most compact part of the several towns. The settlements in the northerly part of this town on Concord river, were, from their situation, peculiarly exposed, and were deserted by the inhabitants, who were ordered to be entertained "in the body of the town." It is not known that this town received any essential injury during King Philip's war.

The number of families in town about this time, appears to have been forty-eight, and the number of dwelling-houses forty-seven. In 1679, there were sixty rateable estates, including non-residents. In a return, made in 1680, to a warrant from the deputy Governor, the town stated the number of families able to bear public charges to be fifty; and of aged persons and poor, including widows, to be ten. A writing and reading school was at this time taught by Joseph Tompson. No grammar school was in town.

The witchcraft delusion in 1692 extended to this town, and several persons who had been inhabitants were concerned in the tragical scenes at Salem Village. Thomas Carrier, alias Morgan, a Welchman, became an inhabitant of Billerica about the year 1663. He was at first not accepted as an inhabitant, and a petition appears to have been preferred to the county court against his admission. He was, however, afterwards admitted; was married by General Gookin, May 7, 1664, to Martha Allen and had several children born here. His son, Richard Carrier, born in this town, July 16, 1674, was one of the witnesses against Rev. George Burroughs, who was executed August 19, 1692. His wife was arrested on suspicion of witchcraft, had a trial before the Court at Salem, was condemned the 5th of August, and executed on the 19th among the unhappy victims at Salem Village. Her own daughter, a child about seven years old was allowed to testify against her mother. The testimony and confession she gave may be seen in the second volume of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts. It does not appear that Carrier lived in Billerica when his family was involved in this sad catastrophe. He probably lived in Andover. From President Allen's Biographical Dictionary, it appears that for the last twenty years of his

life, he lived in Colchester, Connecticut, where he died May 16, 1735, at the age of 109 years. He was a member of the church in that town. His head in his last years was not bald nor his hair gray. Not many days before his death he travelled on foot to see a sick man six miles, and the very day before he died, he was visiting his neighbors. Though there is no positive evidence that any of the inhabitants of Billerica were put upon trial for the supposed crime of witchcraft in the time of this delusion, yet it may be safely inferred that several were suspected and one or two apprehended. Besides the authority of Hutchinson, the town records inform us that during the height of the delusion, two persons were in the prison at Cambridge, and that they both died there. Rebecca, wife of William Chamberlain, died there Sept. 26, 1692, and John Durant, Oct. 27, 1692. They were probably both victims of the infatuation which prevailed at that time.

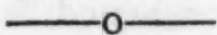
Within the original limits of this town lived a considerable number of Indians. The Pawtucketts at Wamesit and its vicinity, contained in 1675, about 250 souls. They had formerly been estimated at 3000. The right of the Indians to the township of Billerica, seems to have been partially acknowledged by the English, as we find the inhabitants obtained a purchase from them in 1684. The Indians, however, appear to have retained a part of Wamesit, which bordered on Mrs. Winthrop's farm of 3000 acres. At this place they had a praying town, which, in 1674, according to Gookin's Collections, contained 15 families, and 75 souls. They inhabited a small tract of land on the east side of Concord river, and bordering on Merrimack river. The divisional line between them and the English, it is said, extended from Merrimack river, about half a mile below the mouth of Concord river, on a direct line to Concord river, two miles from its mouth. Their plantation was separated from the English by a ditch, which may be seen at this day. Within these limits, is a hill, called *Fort Hill*, lying nearly parallel with Concord river, on which are the remains of their fortification. It seems that the Indians at this place, were in some degree civilized. They here attended to the cultivation of their land; planted apple trees in the manner of the English, some of which remain, but have become incorporated with the trees of the forest. The names of several Indians are preserved in the records of Billerica. Capt. Danforth had one in his family of the name of *Warrick*, in the capacity of a servant, who died, about 1686.

The inhabitants of Billerica, though for a long time exposed to the incursions of the Indians, do not appear to have received any material injury from them till 1692. On the first day of August, this year, they killed Ann Shed, wife of Zachary Shed, with two of her children, Hannah, aged 13, and Agnes, aged 2 years; Joanna Dutton, aged 36, wife of Benjamin Dutton, and two of her children by a former husband, Mary Dunkin, aged 16, and Benoni Dunkin, aged 2 1-2 years. Tradition has preserved few, or no particulars of the manner in which these families were assaulted.

On the 5th August, 1695, the Indians made a second irruption on the inhabitants of this place. In the northerly part of the town, on the east side of Concord river, lived a number of families, who, though without garrisons and in a time of war, seemed to be under no apprehensions of danger. Their remoteness from the scenes of Indian depredations might have contributed to their fancied security. The Indians came suddenly upon them in the day-time. Dr. Mather, the only early writer who has mentioned the event, says it was reported they were on horseback, and from that circumstance, "were not suspected for Indians, till they surprised the house they came to."* They entered the house of John Rogers, son of one of the early settlers, about noon, and while from the fatigues of the day, he was enjoying repose on his bed, they discharged one of their arrows, which entered his neck and pierced the jugular vein. Awakened with this sudden and unexpected attack, he started up, seized the arrow, which he forcibly withdrew, and expired with the instrument of death in his hand. A woman being in the chamber, threw herself out of the window, and though severely wounded, effected her escape by concealing herself among some flags. A young woman was scalped and left for dead, but survived the painful operation and lived for many years afterwards. A son and daughter of Mr. Rogers were taken prisoners. The family of John Levistone suffered most severely. His mother-in-law and five young children were killed, and his oldest daughter captured. Thomas Rogers and his oldest son were killed. Mary, the wife of Dr. Roger Toothaker, was killed, and Margaret, his youngest daughter, taken prisoner. Fifteen persons were killed or taken at this surprisal. The records of the town give the names of fourteen who were killed and taken into captivity. Ten were killed, of whom five were adults. Though the Indians were immediately pursued by

*See Mather's *DECENNIVM LUCTUOSUM* published in 1698.

the inhabitants of the centre of the town, yet so effectually had they taken precautions in their flight, that all efforts to find them were unavailing. It is said they had even tied up the mouths of their dogs with wampum, from an apprehension that their barking would discover the direction they had taken. The shock given to the inhabitants by this melancholy event, was long had in painful remembrance.



CHARACTER OF THE FATHERS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

From a Discourse delivered at Boston, before the Massachusetts Historical Society. By HON. JOHN DAVIS, LL. D.

AN affectionate and respectful remembrance of those worthies, who here laid the foundation of our multiplied enjoyments, is a debt of gratitude. We possess a goodly heritage, and it should heighten our sense of obligation to recollect, that a generous foresight was a distinguished characteristic of our ancestors. An ardent desire to lay a solid and lasting foundation for the best interests of posterity influenced all those plans of policy so expressive of their wisdom. In every stage of their enterprise, they were prompted by an enlightened humanity, and a prospective reference to the happiness of their descendants.

To contemplate the characters of such men is not less our interest than our duty, as a source of improvement.

"Just men they were, and all their study bent

"To worship God aright, and know his works

"Not hid ; nor those things last, which might preserve

"Freedom and peace to man."

Their eventful story has also interesting connections. It brings to view many elevated characters, some of them of a preceding age, whose energy of thought, and manly deeds, influenced the affairs of nations, and prepared the way for the settlement and civilization of a waste of wilderness. It connects with the reformation, that most interesting event in the history of modern times, which after a night of superstition and ages of corruption, operated like a renewed revelation of religious truth.

Intimately associated with the reformation is the rise and progress of the *Puritans*. Of those despised and persecuted men, it is a remark of Hume, that it is to this sect, whose principles appear so frivolous, and whose habits so ridicu-

lous, that the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution." "We shall take the compliment," says Dr. Priestley, "and despise the reflection." There is undoubtedly much truth in the observation of the celebrated historian, and the tendency of religious dissent to favor the principles of liberty is sufficiently obvious. It is certain that those principles may be studied to advantage in the history of our ancestors. Not indeed so eloquently displayed, as in the writings of a Harrington or a Sidney, but seen in practical operation, and confuting the opinions which had before prevailed, even among many of the wise, that the maxims, which they maintained, were inconsistent with public safety, tranquillity and order. There is reason to believe, that the example of our ancestors, the sentiments and views which they inculcated, had considerable influence in favoring the cause of liberty in England, in the continual conflict of the people with the princes of the Stuart dynasty.

It is another recommendation of a familiar acquaintance with our early history, that it tends to generate a love of country of the best complexion, and the highest order; a love of country chastened and improved by elevated sentiments and dignified examples. It affords, also, the means for a more perfect understanding of the character of a people, standing in connexion by descent with such foundations, as may enable the statesman and the politician to form a more just theory of society; to ascertain what measures it may be prudent to adopt, and what will probably fail of success.

It may be said that the tree is known by its fruit, and that a consideration of the present state of society will afford a sufficient guide for political conduct. That the tree is known by its fruit, is indeed true, in its important moral application, and yet in a limited sense. If we would improve the quality of the fruit, or increase the product of the tree, determine what engraftment it may receive, what pruning it demands, or what it will endure, we shall require a knowledge of something more than the fruit, an acquaintance with vegetable physiology.

The ruffled surface of society breaks, confounds and distorts the images of things; in the mirror of history all is seen distinctly, as the smooth and peaceful lake reflects the foliage of the surrounding forest.

I will venture to suggest another consideration, which may not be unworthy the attention of the guides and guardians of youth.

If a martial spirit may be enkindled by listening to the exploits of heroes, and the student be excited to literary industry by the lives and writings of scholars and philosophers, may not the most interesting impressions be produced by a familiar acquaintance with those holy men, who were the founders of our state. When once convinced of their purity, sincerity and wisdom, may not the near relation, which we bear to them, give a salutary influence to their example, and their language and sentiments, different as they are from what are now current in society, afford some facilities to the reception of that sacred volume, with which they were so familiar.

A recurrence to this primitive age may be further recommended, as tending to the amelioration of the heart by an innocent gratification of taste.

Antiquity has charms to sooth the imagination, and it is unnecessary to analyze the process by which the acknowledged effect is produced.

"Shall I attribute it to nature or prejudice," says Cicero, "that when we behold any of the places, which have been frequented by personages worthy of renown, it makes a stronger impression upon us, than the hearing of their actions, or reading their writings;" and he introduces Piso, thus addressing his friends, while walking in the academy at Athens. "My mind is filled with Plato, who, we understand first used to dispute in this place. Here walks Speusippus, there Xenophon, and there his auditor Polemo, and, indeed when I used to look around our senate-house, I mean that of Hostilius, not the new one, which seems to be lessened by its enlargement, I had Scipio, Cato, Lælius, but above all, my grandsire before my eyes."*

This is the language of nature, and every well disposed mind accords to the sentiment. What classic reader has not been sensibly touched, when Virgil's shepherds, in their rural walk, discern the tomb of Bianor appearing in distant prospect?

We have but few sepulchral monuments of our ancestors; but when familiar with their history, and fortunately it is most minute, this metropolis, its hills, harbor and islands, the river which laves its shores, and every neighboring village, will bring their revered images to view. On the spot where we are now assembled, we may behold Johnson; at a little distance, Cotton; at the governor's garden, the rever-

* *De fin. bon. et mal. lib. v.*

ed Winthrop ; at Charlestown, Harvard ; at Cambridge, Hooker ; at Dorchester, Warham and Maverick ; at Roxbury, Dudley and the venerable Eliot.

To contemplate this fair theatre of their transactions, in its wild and savage state, presents many interesting representations ; but how is the scene brightened and adorned by the features which civilization and refinement annex to the picture. The busy town and the rural cottage, the lowing herd, the cheerful hearth, the village school, the rising spire, the solemn bell, the voice of prayer, and the hymn of praise. Simplicity, purity and all the multiplied ingredients of human happiness seize on the fancy and harmonize with our best affections. From associations of this description, the painter and the poet have derived the happiest conceptions. The mighty mind of Milton could build on chaos, and travel through the universe like a seraph, but, generally, the finest and most durable performances of poetic genius have been prompted by domestic scenery, and animated by a reference to characters, objects and events, not so familiar as to have become insipid, nor so remote as to be destitute of interest.

It may be reserved for some native master, or perhaps, some mistress of the lyre, to give a happy confirmation to these suggestions.

It is a most interesting use of history, to bring to view the conduct of Divine Providence in the direction of human affairs. Among the events in the history of the world evidencing the benevolent purposes of the Deity, there are many which have occurred in the settlement and progress of our country. We cannot be ignorant with what strength this sentiment was impressed on the minds of our fathers. The greatest caution, says a profound and pious writer, is requisite in our researches on this subject. I tread on hallowed ground, and knowing the precision of thought and accuracy of enquiry which such a topic demands, I shall readily obtain your excuse for confining myself, on this occasion, to the mere suggestion of a sentiment, the truth of which is indubitable and of high importance.

—o—

MAXIMS.—Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the overruling Providence of an infinitely wise and good, as well as almighty Being ; and prize his favor above all things.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF REV. JACOB BURNAP, D. D.

REV. JACOB BURNAP, D. D. the first and only minister of the town of Merrimack, in this state, was a native of Reading, Massachusetts, where he was born November 2, 1748. After preparatory studies, he was admitted a member of the freshman class of Harvard College in 1766. During his collegiate life, he acquired the character of being a young man of respectable talents and good habits. He was much respected by his instructors, and by the most deserving of his contemporaries. In literary attainments, he ranked above a great proportion of his class, and as a Hebrician, was equalled by no one. He received the first honors of the University in 1770; and soon after commenced the study of Theology with Rev. Thomas Haven, the minister of his native parish; a gentleman of profound erudition, but most distinguished by the mildness and gentleness of his temper; by his humble submission and patience under the heavy afflictions with which he was visited. From the shining example of such a man, as well as from his theological instruction, Dr. Burnap probably derived impressions, which he found to be of eminent service through his ministry. Men often, imperceptibly, catch something of the spirit and manner of those to whom they stand closely connected by the cords of friendship. They are thereby, and not unfrequently, led to adopt the same mode of thinking and acting through life.

Dr. Burnap commenced preaching as a candidate at Merrimack early in the spring of 1772; a church was organized September 5th, and he was ordained the 14th of October following. In 1773, he received his second degree at Cambridge. About this time, he was united in matrimony, with a Miss Hopkins of his native town. She deceased in a few months after. Some time after her death, he entered again into the married life, with Miss Elizabeth Brooks, of Medford, Mass. sister to the present Gov. Brooks. She lived until May, 1810. By her he had thirteen children; six sons and seven daughters.—One son graduated at Harvard College in 1799, and another, his youngest, is now pursuing his collegiate studies at the same institution.

In 1813, he received from his Alma Mater, the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity, a distinction never before conferred on any clergyman in the county of Hillsborough. Dr. Burnap, at his death, had been the longest settled of any minister in this state. He officiated nearly fifty years

in his own pulpit. After his induction into the sacred office, he preached fifty annual thanksgiving sermons to his own people.

The most prominent traits of Dr. Burnap's character are thus delineated by the Rev. Mr. Moore, in the sermon at his funeral.

"The faculties of his mind were strong and well proportioned. His understanding was clear and quick in its operations. His reason was strong and conclusive.

"His judgment was sound and correct. His memory was retentive. These powers were well cultivated and well disciplined. He could command the resources of his mind, and bring them to bear upon almost any subject within the sphere of his office. He was remarkable for *patience of thought*, by which he was peculiarly qualified for investigation. He could *dwell* on subjects till light collected and truth appeared. With these mental faculties, he was qualified for distinction in any department of science, and in almost any office. But from principle he chose to devote his talents to the science of religion, and to the office of Christian Pastor. For this station he was more peculiarly calculated.

"*He was mighty in the Scriptures.* He made them his study. From this treasure he filled his mind and refreshed his heart. He was well acquainted with the original languages, in which the Old and New-Testament were written; and he was familiar with the best commentators. But few could be compared with him in respect to a knowledge of Biblical Criticism; and it was a disparagement of no one's understanding to consult him on difficult passages of the Scriptures.

"With this degree of knowledge, it might be expected he would bring forth from his treasure things new and old for the improvement of his people. As a preacher, he was *scriptural*. He proved his doctrine from the same source, from which he took it. He considered the Bible the best expositor of itself. He avoided those controverted subjects and abstruse speculations, which have perplexed but never enlightened the mind; which have agitated, but never calmed the world. In his sermons he was methodical; and his style was perspicuous. So natural and clear was his train of thought, that it was easy to follow him as he developed and applied his subject. His discourses were calculated to enlighten the mind, affect the heart, and improve the life. His devotions indicated a heart warmed with piety; and, on special occasions, they were *remarkably* appropriate. In his ministerial intercourse with his people, he knew how to

adapt his discourse and deportment to the different ages and conditions of life.

"In the performance of social duties, he exemplified the religion, which he taught. He was upright in his dealings and obliging in difficulties. He was affable to all, and still supported the dignity of his station. He was cheerful in his deportment, and proved that religion was not wrapt in shades and frowns, but, like its divine Author, sheds light, and peace and happiness wherever it dwells. In his family he was a pattern of parental affection and instruction; and his children give evidence that his labor was not in vain.

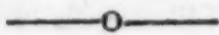
"His light and usefulness were not confined within the limits of his particular charge. He was often called abroad, for ministerial labor. As a member of ecclesiastical councils for the settling of difficulties and promoting the good order of the churches, his knowledge of church discipline, his spirit of peace and prudence, qualified him for extensive usefulness.

"He was a man of uncommon *patience*. In the course of a long ministry he met many obstacles, hardships, and severe afflictions. Those, which he could not surmount, or avoid, he endured, not with stoic apathy, but, apparently, with christian resignation. He viewed the hand of God in all his trials; and in his patience he possessed his soul. The sentiment of his heart, like the language of Job, was, "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?"

"We should leave a chasm in the character of the deceased, if we did not bear testimony to his candor and christian charity. He was a friend of free and extensive inquiry. He was willing that every subject in divinity should be tried by fair argument in the light of revelation. He maintained the rights of private judgment. He was willing that others should enjoy the same privilege of examination and discussion, which he enjoyed himself. In his doctrinal sentiments, he was probably alike removed from the two prevailing extremes of the present day. In his disposition and feelings, he was probably alike removed from the bigotry and intolerance of the excesses of orthodoxy, and the bigotry and intolerance of modern liberality. Where he found a christian life, he was unwilling to deny there was a christian creed. His mind was too well informed, his heart was too much enlarged, to confine all religion within the bounds of his own denomination."

The following is a list of Dr. Burnap's publications.

1. A sermon on the National Fast, April 25, 1799. 2. Election sermon at Hopkinton, June 4, 1801. 3. Sermon on the death of Samuel Chandler, March 2, 1806. 4. Sermon at the funeral of Robert Moore Davidson, March 23, 1808. 5. Oration on Independence at Dunstable, 1808. 6. Sermon at the Funeral of Robert Parker, Esq. Jan. 17, 1809. 7. Thanksgiving sermon, Nov. 1811. 8. Sermon at the funeral of Widow Sarah Spaulding, Samuel and Joanna Spaulding, April 12, 1815. 9. Sermon at the funeral of Rev. Joseph Kidder, of Dunstable, Sept. 8, 1818. 10. Sermon at Merrimack, Jan. 3, 1819. 11. Sermon at Merrimack, Dec. 22, 1820, being two centuries from the first settlement of New-England.—Besides these publications, Dr. Burnap left fourteen sermons prepared for the press.



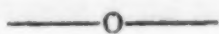
DR. AMES, THE NEW-ENGLAND ASTRONOMER.

Dr. NATHANIEL AMES, grandfather of the celebrated Fisher Ames, was one of the most distinguished physicians and mathematicians of New-England. He was born in the year 1708, and spent his life in Dedham, Massachusetts. He published an almanack forty years successively, which was so highly reputed, that no other almanacks were for many years saleable in New-England, and very few, from the year 1736 to 1765 are to be met with, but the one which he published. He received his instruction in astronomy principally from his father, a native of Bridgewater, Mass. born in 1677, and died in 1736, who was a self-taught genius. There is a tribute to his memory written by his son, and and is published in his almanack for 1737. That some idea may be formed of the poetry of that period, we are induced to give this tribute of affection entire.

—————"He's dead !
His great Seraphick Genius now is fled.
The melancholy News has reach'd your Ears
Doubtless before this little Tract appears,
But since his labors first matur'd its Birth,
It is but Justice here to mourn his Death.
I in his arms from Evening Dews preserv'd,
The wand'ring Glories, over-head, observed :
Scarce pip'd the shell, ere his too fond Desires
My Talent in this public Way requires.
When puzzled, I could unto him repair,
Who knew the Heav'ns as if he had dwelt there :

Imbolden'd thus, I ventured on the Stage,
 And run the risque of carping Criticks' Rage.
 But now he's gone ! URANIA, O make !
 Me, me, thy Son ! For thy Beloved's sake,
 Bear the Deceased upon thy Wings ! O Fame,
 Among the *Astronomers* give him a Name :
 For if *Pythagoras* believ'd had been,
 Men might have thought great *Newton's* Soul in him.
 But hold : If him I've prais'd in what I've done,
 It may be called immodest for a Son :
 But Gratitude extorts from me his due,
 And Envy owns that what I've writ is true."

Dr. Ames died in 1765. He had made the calculations of his almanack for the ensuing year. The almanack was published as his, and so attached were all classes of people to the name, that the demand was great for all that was printed.

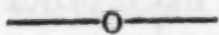


"HARVEY BIRCH," AND DAVID GRAY.

DAVID GRAY, a revolutionary soldier, who lately applied to the legislature of Massachusetts for remuneration for extraordinary services during the war for independence, was a native of Lenox in Massachusetts. The incidents of his life, which correspond in many particulars with the character of *Harvey Birch*, in the popular novel of the "Spy," are thus related by the editor of the New-England Galaxy :

"He served under Col. Allen, at Ticonderoga, in 1775, on which occasion he received a small present from Colonel Allen, on account of the gallantry he had manifested ; was, in different regiments, actively engaged in service till 1777, when he entered the first regiment of Massachusetts, commanded by Colonel Vose. He continued in this regiment three years. On the second of January, 1780, he was transferred, by superior orders, to the quarter-master's department ; and it is at this time that his uncommon adventures begin. On account of the intelligence he displayed in detecting a line of tories and loyalists, which extended from Canada to New-York, he was made known to General Washington, and employed by him, in secret service. For this purpose he was furnished with a pass, authorizing the bearer to pass all lines and out-posts whatever of the American army, and also with a captain's commission. Gray went to Connecticut and Long-Island ; was introduced, as a trusty and useful person, to Col. Robinson, at that time at the head of a body of loyalists, known by the name of the Ameri-

can Legion; and was employed by him to carry letters to loyalists in New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Connecticut. Gray first delivered these letters to the Commander in Chief of the American Army, and then, by his directions, he carried them to their proper addresses. He was employed a year in this kind of service. He was afterwards employed by General Clinton, and was sent by him to Canada with despatches; upon which occasion he made himself very useful to the American commander. He continued in this capacity of a double spy, assuming various disguises and adopting various expedients, both to conceal his American pass and the despatches which he occasionally carried from both parties, till September, 1781, when he was sent to New-London in Connecticut to inform Colonel Ledyard, that if the wind was favorable, Arnold would attempt to land there the next morning. Arnold accordingly appeared, and the fort in which Gray was stationed having been taken by the British, he had just time to escape, leaving his papers in the hands of the American commanding officer. This was the end of his services as a spy. At the disbanding of the army, he settled and married in Pennsylvania, and has lived there and in Vermont to the present time.



Notice of an ancient Mound, near Wheeling, Virginia.

[From Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, for Jan. 1823]

The plain on which this mound is situated, extends back from the Ohio river about a mile and a half, is of a semi-circular form, open towards the river, but enclosed on its back part by high hills. It is nearly level, forming a beautiful site for a town. The soil is a yellowish loam mixed with a small portion of clay; it is at present, rather unproductive, having been nearly exhausted of the vegetable mould by several years cultivation. The principal mound stands about an eighth of a mile from the river, nearly in the centre of the plain, from north to south. The form of this remarkable tumulus is nearly a circle, at its base, converging gradually like a cone, but terminating abruptly.

The circumference at its base, is about two hundred and fifty yards. The summit is sunk like a basin, making a diameter from verge to verge, of about twenty yards. Judging from this circumstance, it has evidently been much high-

er than at present, but this is also evinced by the immense quantity of soil about its base, which has been washed from its sides by the rains of ages. Its perpendicular height is now nearly seventy feet ; the slope from base to summit, or verge of the basin, measures about one hundred and twenty-four. From the sunken appearance of the top, and the form of other mounds in the neighborhood, it is reasonable to conclude that its perpendicular was once twenty or thirty feet higher.

It is composed of a soil similar to that of the plain which surrounds it, but there are no local marks to determine from whence such a quantity of earth could have been taken, as the surface of the plain is nearly level. The mound itself is covered with trees, consisting of white and black oak, beech, black walnut, white poplar, locust, &c. and many of them are of a large size. The vegetable mould in the centre of the basin, is about two feet in depth, but gradually diminishes on each side. About one eighth of a mile distant on the same plain, in a northeasterly direction, are three smaller tumuli of similar construction ; and several other small ones in the neighborhood. Near the three alluded to, on the most level part of this plain, are evident traces of ancient fortifications. The remains of two circular entrenchments, of unequal size, but each several rods in diameter, and communicating with each other by a narrow pass, or gateway, are to be seen, and also a causeway leading from the largest towards the hills on the east, with many other appearances of a similar nature, all exhibiting marks of a race of men more civilized than any of the tribes found in this section of the country when first visited by Europeans.

In stamping or striking with a club on the top of this huge heap of earth, a hollow, jarring sound may be heard and felt, similar to that which we feel in walking heavily on a large covered vault.

With regard to the object of these structures, it is now, I believe, pretty well agreed, that they were repositories for the dead. A good evidence of this is, that a substance resembling decayed bones has generally been found in those which have been opened, with implements of war and various articles used by savage nations. Otherwise we have no certain data ; no historical facts to guide us in our enquiries into this subject. Not even tradition, for the tribes inhabiting the country when discovered by the whites, were more ignorant, if possible, of the origin and uses of these mounds, than we are.

FOR THE LITERARY JOURNAL.

American Sketches.

THE WINTER EVENING.

I.

THE twinkling fires, that gild the ethereal arch,
 From pole to pole, resume their stellar round,
 Along the burning galaxy they march,
 And through its realms, their countless host is found.
 Anon expanding o'er them with a bound,
 The Northern-light shines in the central skies.
 In yonder moss-grown tree, (ill-boding sound !)
 The famished owl begins his nightly cries,
 And through the dreary wild, the wolf on errand hies.

II.

Along Cocheco's cold and icy face,
 On Holland skates, and some, forsooth, without,
 The village lads each other gaily chace ;
 And, ever and anon, the laugh, the shout
 Of those, who tire their boon companions out,
 Or pass them in the race, bursts to the sky.
 And there is noise and revelry about,
 Some neighbor lads their wits at jesting try,
 Some tell a jocund tale, some laugh out merrily.

III.

Yes, it is true, stern Winter has a charm,
 E'en when he comes in tempest and in cloud,
 And through his trumpet pours the wild alarm.
 His step is on the mountains ; white the shroud,
 That wraps him, and where'er he treads, aloud
 The forests roar, the shaken villas reel.
 And yet I love thee, *Winter* ! and am proud,
 To revel in thy madness, and to feel
 New thoughts, emotions new, through all my spirit steal.

IV.

It seems the solemn knell of parted days,
 What time I hear thee, sighing from thy cave ;
 Then saddening memory on my spirit preys,
 And shades of gloomy cypress o'er me wave.

Of days and years, now sunk into their grave,
 The vision hastes around ; and thought on thought,
 Burning returns ; till heart and fancy rave,
 And feel an inward tempest, which is fraught,
 With elements as wild, as thou thyself hast brought.

V.

This night thou comest in peace ! How pure the glow
 That decks the brow of evening's pensive queen !
 A pile of silver seem the hills of snow,
 Climbing in light, and loveliness serene.
 Far in the dreary distance, may be seen
 The hoary forests, and the mountain pile:
 Shut to the door ! The wintry breeze is keen
 And 'neath the Cottage roof repose awhile,
 Where, round its blazing hearth, the happy inmates smile.

VI.

The fire is heaped with logs and limbs of trees,
 And o'er the walls, the dancing shadows play.
 Without, unheeded is the vagrant breeze,
 But many gird the hearth's protecting ray.
The Patriarch of the cot ! His locks of gray,
 In many a twine, are round his shoulders spread.
 His eye beams not, as in his younger day,
 And there's a polished baldness on his head,
 Yet is he cheerful, wise, in men and things well read.

VII.

His wife a woman was, "*made out of fire,*"
 And round and round, her rapid wheel did flee,
 She seemed not born to wear out, or to tire,
 Though she in years, as numerous was as he,
 A paragon of talk and industry.
 Among the number was a neighbor lad,
 Bound out to service, as seemed best to be ;
 His mother, she was poor, and gone, his dad,
 And here Dick toiled by day, and here his dwelling had.

VIII.

And there were sons, and daughters, in that hall,
 Far in the mountains wild, in youth they grew.
 One heart, one love, one feeling had they all.
 With tress of glossy shade, that clustering flew
 Around a neck, which matched the snow in hue,
 The eldest of the sister train was there.
 And round the hearth, both sons and daughters drew,
 Of looms and distaffs these, whate'er their care,
 Those spake of huntings, wilds, and mountains drear and bare.

IX.

And soon, full soon, a wild and fearful tale,
Of cinctured chiefs, of ancient times, of all
The burnings, scalpings, ambush, shrieks, and wail,
Of old, that on the helpless could befall,
Doth shroud their minds with darkness, as a pall,
And fills the melting eye with tears of woe,
That cruel foes should murder or enthrall,
And bid the weak and half-expiring go,
Where other mountains rise, and other rivers flow.

X.

Each heart was hushed; the sigh, the starting tear
Declared, the story was not told in vain,
Which taught the listener, when in bright career,
The burning stars were in their midnight reign,
How rose the war-shout, how the ambushed train
Rushed forth to burn, to murder, and to bind.
As leaves, when winds at autumn sweep the plain,
So fell the old and young of human kind,
Where through the Dover hills, Cocheco's waters wind.

XI.

He, who hath strayed on Dover's hills and vales,
Hath marked the windings of her walled tide,
The weary gondolier, the distant sails,
The uplands, stretching from the river side,
Where art and nature have together vied,
To deck the rural edifice, will deem
The spot, where foemen fought and Waldron died, (1)
As yet unsung, no unbefitting theme,
For bard's immortal verse and all-creating dream.

XII.

A braver heart than Waldron's none could bear;
Professing love, and shunning open fight,
The red-men trapped the lion in his lair.
Had they but given his veteran sword its right,
They would not thus have conquered on that night.
Mesandowit first one gash across his breast,
Oped with his polished axe, (a fearful sight!)
The smoking blood hot from the opening pressed,
The deed the chief had done was practised by the rest.

XIII.

Each one exclaimed, "*I'll cut out my account.*"
Then spear, or tomahawk, with vengeance rife,
Gashed in, as if 'twere of a large amount;
And thus they held the cruel, bloody strife,

And practised on the famous Waldron's life.
 One cut him on the breast, one on the head,
 One through the arm run his long, glistening knife,
 From hands and face he prodigally bled,
 And o'er his sable coat, the gore was streaming red.

XIV.

The lightning glances faded from his eye,
 Down from his looks the living spirit fell,
 E'en the dark foemen trembled to see him die,
 While round their feet, as from a gushing well,
 They viewed the torrents from his bosom swell.
 No sigh, no groan, no tear-drop found its way,
 All calmly from its earthly citadel,
 "Its broken walls and tenement of clay,"
 The spirit took its flight far to the realms of day.

XV.

Nor, Lovewell, was thy memory forgot ! (2)
 Who through the trackless wild thy heroes led,
 Death, and the dreadful torture heeding not,
 Mightst thou thy heart-blood for thy country shed,
 And serve her living, honor her, when dead.
 Oh, Lovewell, Lovewell, nature's self shall die,
 And o'er her ashes be her requiem said,
 Before New-Hampshire pass thy story by,
 Without a note of praise, without a pitying eye.

XVI.

Shame on the grovelling and ignoble soul,
 That loves not, thinks not of the olden time,
 Before whose mind, its circles never roll,
 Who sneers to see its heroes live in rhyme !
 The wreath, the muse has wove in many a clime,
 Shall not that blooming wreath be twined again ?
 Shall none be found to pour the song sublime ?
 Shall none arise, and chant the muse's strain,
 For those, who-gave their life, our choicest good to gain ?

XVII.

Think of Miles Standish, who more brave than he ?
 The noble Peppewell, (honored be his name !)
 Of Walter Raleigh's soul of chivalry,
 And others worthy of the trump of fame.
 Oh, think of such, and be it not our shame,
 That men of worth should be so soon forgot,
 Whose daring arm the savage foe could tame,
 Nor this their epitaph, their humbling lot,
 They lived in glory once, but are remembered not.

XVIII.

HARK ! Softly opens yonder oaken door.
And tall, of slender make, there enters in
A nymph well known, though low in lot and poor,
For virtues, that exalt, and charms, that win.
They grasp her hand, as if she were their kin,
And there are smiles, which false hearts never own.
Soon other joys, and other tales begin,
THE PASSING NEWS is round the hearth made known,
Anon the darker scenes, that memory drew, are flown.

XIX.

Dick in his corner sits with wondering stare,
His ragged elbow on his knee, and eke
His hand has propped his chin, and here and there,
Of smut and dirt irregular letters streak
The surface of his plump and steadfast cheek.
Determined all that's said and done, to hear,
Though on him they their gibes and laughter wreak,
Unmoved by scoffing and unawed by fear,
He at himself doth laugh, for others sheds the tear.

XX.

He's ragged, but he does'nt care for that,
Has no great knowledge, been not oft to school,
Has lost a moiety both of coat and hat,
And smutty goes, as if 'twere done by rule.
Some call him sloven, and some dub him fool,
Yet when they name, how his old grand-sire fell,
Who would not stoop to be the tyrant's tool,
His bosom throbs with patriotism swell,
And much he feels in sooth, more than his lips can tell.

XXI.

"A ride !" That word is hardly said, 'tis done,
The sleigh is ready, all go out to ride,
Crouded and piled together, all as one ;
Soon through the distant woods they swiftly glide,
Then seek the plains, then climb the mountain's side,
And all admire the splendors of the night,
The stars that give the galaxy its pride,
The overhanging cliffs, in robes of white,
The chaste, unclouded moon, that sheds o'er all her light.

XXII.

The cracking thong, the tramp, the bell's rude chime,
The owl have frightened from his leafless bower,
Where hooting oft at midnight's "witching time,"
His song has added terror to that hour ;

The wild fawn lifts his arching head to hear,
 High on his cliffs ; dreading the hunter's power,
 The hare starts suddenly away with fear,
 Then crouching to the ground, erects his sentinel ear.

XXIII.

Far other was the night, whose whirlwinds loud
 Tossed through the troubled air the restless snow ;
 Along the welkin rolled the angry cloud,
 And breaking forests uttered sounds of woe.
 Beside 'Siogee's shore, with footsteps slow,
 That night, a HUNTER did his way pursue.
 Cold o'er his track, the stormy tempests blow,
 No cot was near, his strength that might renew,
 His hands to ice were froze, his cheeks to marble grew.

XXIV.

Pierced with the cold, and wearied with the way
 He bowed his head, like one that soon shall die,
 For life was breaking from its house of clay,
 And light was stealing from his glassy eye.
 And yet he had a home, a wife, and nigh
 His cheerful hearth, were lovely children twain.
 No more their heads shall on his bosom lie,
 No more he'll press their ruddy lips again,
 Cold is the HUNTER's breast upon the distant plain:

XXV.

A pile of skins was bound upon his back,
 And one might see, where laid that HUNTER dead,
 Those skins all flopping in the whirlwind's track ;
 Loud brayed the gray moose, as with crackling tread,
 He trotted by, and curved his antlered head.
 And where the pines, and where the yew-trees wave,
 Aloud the owlets sung their requiem dread.
 The wolf, with fearful eye, looked from his cave,
 Cold is the HUNTER's breast, afar his wintry grave.

XXVI.

Ye yeomen of our country ! while around
 The blazing hearth the festive hours ye wear,
 With every bliss, with every honor crowned,
 Think of the sons of sorrow and despair !
 For them a tear, for them a pittance spare,
 Turn not the houseless wanderer from your shed,
 Do not the wrath of righteous heaven dare,
 By not partaking of your cup and bread,
 With him, who has not where to lay his hapless head.

XXVII.

Remember, while the best of earth's is your's,
Others may feel the stormy, piercing blast,
And he, who goes with sorrow from your doors,
That hour, that night, perhaps, may be his last ;
Do not, howe'er your worldly lot be cast,
Ye freeborn tenants of Freedonian hills,
Forget the kind injunctions, that have past,
From Him, whose hand the hungry raven stills,
For you, who spreads that roof, for you that granary fills.

XXVIII.

But whither bends the muse her wayward flight ?
'Tis waxing late, the stars are hasting prone,
And Dick, the toilsome boy, 'mid shades of night,
Forth issuing from the humble cot alone,
(First having bound his needful buskins on,)
To climb the mow, the waiting herd to feed,
With tyger at his heels, has whistling gone,
And even the moonlight in his looks can read
The dread of stalking ghosts, or some dark, woful deed.

XXIX.

For he had heard, how, many a year ago,
Where rough Newichawannock swells his tide,
When all the beauteous stars began to glow,
And shed their radiance o'er the heavens wide,
A cottager by ambushed foe espied,
Close by his barn, by Indian bow was shot,
And weltering in his gushing heart-blood died.
" Alas !" he said, " how hard, how hard his lot !"
And though such deeds were o'er, he could forget them not.

XXX.

Nor soon, in sooth, will youthful wight forget ;
Such tales have been my charmers many an eve,
Upon my mind are brightly pictured yet,
And long as life, shall to that memory cleave.
Once did my throbbing bosom deep receive
The *sketch*, which one of Passaconaway drew. (3)
Well may the muse his memory retrieve
From dark oblivion, and, with pencil true,
Retouch that picture strange, with tints and honors due.

XXXI.

He said, that Sachem once to Dover came,
From Penacook, when eve was setting in ;
With plumes his locks were dressed, his eyes shot flame,

He struck his massy club with dreadful din,
 That oft had made the ranks of battle thin ;
 Around his copper neck terrific hung
 A tied-together, bear and catamount skin,
 The curious fishbones o'er his bosom swung,
 And thrice the Sachem danced, and thrice the Sachem sung.

XXXII.

Strange man was he ! 'Twas said, he oft pursued
 The sable bear, and slew him in his den,
 That oft he howled through many a pathless wood,
 And many a tangled wild, and poisonous fen,
 That ne'er was trod by other mortal men.
 The craggy ledge for rattle-snakes he sought,
 And choaked them one by one, and then
 O'ertook the tall gray moose, as quick as thought,
 And then the mountain cat he chased, and chasing caught.

XXXIII.

A wondrous wight ! For o'er 'Siogee's ice,
 With brindled wolves, all harnessed three and three,
 High seated on a sledge, made in a trice,
 On mount Agiocochook,* of hickory,
 He lashed and reeled, and sung right jollily ;
 And once upon a car of flaming fire,
 The dreadful Indian shook with fear, to see
 The king of Penacook, his chief, his sire,
 Ride flaming up towards heaven, than any mountain higher.

XXXIV.

Those youthful days are gone ! and with them fled
 The scenes, the sports that soothed my simple heart,
 Yet still those scenes their genial ray shall shed,
 To charm the careless hour, to sooth the smart
 Of disappointment's sting, and sorrow's dart :
 Oft will I muse, and shed the willing tear,
 O'er the loved plains, whence fortune bade me part,
 Recal the happy faces once so dear,
 Recal THE WINTER EVE, and all its social cheer.

* The Indian name applied to the White Mountains. There is a curious tradition, preserved in Josselyn's New-England, of the veneration of the Indians for the summits of these mountains. They considered them the dwelling places of invisible beings, and never ventured to ascend them. They had also a tradition, that the whole country was once drowned, with all its inhabitants, except one Indian with his wife, who, foreseeing the flood, fled to these mountains, were preserved, and afterwards re-peopled the country.—*Editors.*

NOTES,

BY THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL.

STANZA XI.

(1) "*The spot where foemen fought, and Waldron died.*"

The brave Major WALDRON, of Cocheco, now Dover, was killed on the 27th of June, 1689. The Indians of the neighborhood, though on terms of amity with the inhabitants, had for a long time been maturing a project of revenge, more particularly against Waldron, for whom they cherished an inextinguishable hatred. Previous to the fatal night, some hints had been thrown out by the squaws, but they were either misunderstood or disregarded; and the people suffered them to enter and sleep in their garrisons as usual. Mesandowit, one of their chiefs, went to Waldron's garrison, and was kindly entertained, as usual. While at supper, with his usual familiarity, he said, "Brother Waldron, what would you do, if the strange Indians should come?" The major carelessly answered, that he could assemble an hundred men, by lifting up his finger. In this unsuspecting confidence, the family retired to rest. When all was quiet, the squaws in the garrison opened the gates, gave the concerted signal, and the Indians rushed in, and proceeded to the major's apartment, which was an inner room. Awakened by the noise, he jumped out of bed, and though now advanced in life to the age of eighty years, he retained so much vigor as to drive them with his sword through two or three doors; but as he was returning for his other arms, they came behind him, stunned him with a hatchet, and after feasting in the house, they cut the major across the breast and belly with knives, each one with a stroke saying, "*I'll cross out my account.*" After various tortures, they put an end to his life by forcing him upon his own sword. See *Belknap's N. H.* vol. 1, p. 199.

STANZA XV.

(2) "*Nor, Lovewell! was thy memory forgot.*"

A particular account of the adventures and tragical death of the intrepid LOVEWELL, may be found in the *Collections for 1822*, p. 25.

STANZA XXX.

(3) "*The sketch, which one of Passaconaway drew.*"

No one among the aboriginal chiefs in the early settlement of New-England possessed and exercised greater sway over the Indians than Passaconaway. He was called the Great Sagamore of Pannukog, or, (as it is more commonly pronounced,) Penacook, and exercised control over nearly all the Indians in New-Hampshire south of the northern extremity of lake Winnepisiogee, and some tribes in Massachusetts. To him, the sachems of Squamscot, Newichwannock, Pawtucket, and several inland tribes acknowledged subjection. From him, the Rev. Mr. Wheelwright derived his Indian title to N. H. in 1629. He excelled the other Indian chiefs in sagacity, duplicity and moderation; but his principal qualification was his skill in some of the secret operations of nature, which gave him the reputation of a *sorcerer*, and extended his fame and influence among all the neighboring tribes. They believed that it was in his power to make water burn and trees dance, and to metamorphose himself into a flame; that in winter, he could raise a green leaf from the ashes of a dry one, and a living serpent from the skin of one that was dead.

Passaconaway lived till 1660, when, at a great dance and feast, he made his farewell speech to his children and people; in which, as a dying man, he warned them to take heed how they quarrelled with their English neighbors; for, though they might do them some damage, yet it would prove the means of their own destruction. He told them he had been a bitter enemy to the English, and by the arts of sorcery had tried his utmost to hinder their settlement and increase; but could by no means succeed. This caution, perhaps, often repeated, had such an effect, that upon the breaking out of the Indian war, in 1675, Wonolan-set, his son and successor, withdrew himself and his people into some remote place, that they might not be drawn into the quarrel—See *Belknap's Hist. of N. H.*; *Hutchinson's Hist. of Mass.*; *Hubbard's Indian Wars*, and *Rev. Mr. Allen's Hist. of Chelmsford*.

Literary Notices.

“*Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language, abridged. To which is added an Abridgment of Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scriptural Proper Names.*”—Published by BLAKE, CUTLER & Co. Bellows-Falls, Vt.

Since the time of Dr. JOHNSON, a host of lexicographers have blessed the world with their labors; but that giant of literature left nothing for his successors to do, numerous as they are, but what might be compared to the gleanings of a harvest. This observation, however, should receive some little qualification; for if he left comparatively little to be done, in lexicography, by his successors—if he moulded the subject into form, he still left it susceptible of a higher polish—if he possessed the necessary erudition and submitted to unexampled drudgery in disentangling, explaining, and arranging the English language, yet this language is an ocean so vast, that a perfect chart of it is perhaps never to be expected. Moreover, changes in orthography, in pronunciation, and in the meaning of words, will continually take place. Nor is the opinion of the learned Tooke to be received as orthodoxy, that we can in no case, with propriety, deviate from the original and literal meaning of the radical word; nor the opinion of his American disciple, at least in philological eccentricity, that orthography, in every instance, must be conformed to the pronunciation, without any reference to the orthography of its radical. Hence the labors of those who beautify the edifice reared by Johnson, although small compared with his, are certainly necessa-

ry. Nor can we look with indifference upon a new Dictionary, designed only for common schools; and the one named at the head of this paragraph, will compare well with the best of similar publications. We have not examined it critically throughout; but from the parts we have examined, and from the known ability of the editor, we feel safe in recommending it to general use. Indeed, upon the principle admitted, we think he has done a good service to the public.

B.

Morse's School Geography, 23d edition. RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston.

Few individuals, it is believed, have enjoyed a literary reputation so extensive as Dr. MORSE—particularly in the science of geography, to which a great portion of his life has been devoted. We are not aware that all his efforts have been successful, or that for all his numerous publications, he deserves unqualified commendation. But his system of geography for the use of common schools, which has had an extensive sale in twenty-three editions, has, in the last, been rendered extremely correct and useful. With the aid of his son, Dr. Morse has entirely re-moulded the work, and arranged its various parts in a manner at once simple and perspicuous—plain to the understanding of the scholar, and interesting to the reader. The addition of General Views, embracing a review of preceding studies, and of a system of questions running throughout the work, tending to fix in the memory of the scholar all the material outlines of the science, with the actual condition of each portion of the globe, is of itself sufficient to recommend the work to the favor of the public. The Atlas accompanying this geography, is executed in a finished style of engraving, and with a good degree of accuracy.

English's Travels.—WELLS & LILLY, Boston, have just published "A Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Senaar, made under the command of his excellence Ismael Pasha. By GEO. BETHUNE ENGLISH." This gentleman, after receiving a literary and theological education at Cambridge, commenced public preaching, and published a polemical work in theology. A few years since he abandoned his clerical profession, and received a commission as an officer in the marine corps, in which station he was ordered to serve in our squadron in the Mediterranean. This situation he soon resigned, and through the influence of Henry Salt, Esq. British Consul General in Egypt, was appointed by Mehem-

med Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, to be Topgi Bashi, or General of Artillery, under the command of Ismael Pasha, youngest son of the Viceroy, in an expedition to conquer the provinces on the Nile, from the Second Cataract to Senaar inclusive. The eccentric genius and extraordinary adventures of this young man, who is our countryman, will naturally excite considerable attention to his book.

Maj. H. LEE, son of Gen. Lee of the revolution, has prepared for publication a tract vindicating the character of his father, as a soldier and scholar, from sundry aspersions contained in Johnson's Life of General Greene.

Original Poems.—J. B. MOORE, Concord, proposes to publish by subscription, "*The Genius of Oblivion, and other original poems. By a Lady of New-Hampshire.*" These poems are written by the same hand which furnished "*The Address to the New-Year,*" contained in our last number. Most of them are well written, and all are creditable to the taste and skill of the fair author. Necessity, and not vanity, has induced her to consent that her productions should be sent to the press, and prompts her friends to solicit, for her benefit, the patronage of the learned and generous. The recent death of her husband has left her with five young children without means for their support. A hope is now indulged, that the amusement of happier times may assist to cheer the hours of adversity and dispel the darkness which has suddenly overshadowed the destiny of her children. We trust and believe that those who patronize this publication will be fully rewarded in the gratification which its perusal will afford them; but should they not, they will receive a more delightful recompense in the consciousness of having rendered assistance where assistance is needed.

The Historical Reader, designed for the use of Schools and Families, on a new plan. By Rev. JOHN L. BLAKE, A.M.

This school book is now in the press of GEORGE HOUGH, Concord, and it will be published in a few weeks. We have as yet had the opportunity to examine a small portion of the work only, but from this specimen and the literary qualifications of the author, we have no doubt that it will be extensively useful. The following extracts from the Preface to the Reader will give a better clue to the design of the work, than we could otherwise offer.

“ The first lessons in reading for children should commend themselves to the attention by signs or pictures of the objects described in the lessons. Perhaps natural history is the most abundant in suitable subjects for such exercises, although many works of art might be mentioned as well calculated to increase the variety. Let animals, with which children are usually familiar, be the subjects of the introductory lessons ; and when these are used, let others, with which they are not familiar, be taken. Such a course of reading lessons would give children, in a comparatively short time, a pretty good knowledge of this part of natural history. When this is done, and a good proficiency is made in the art of reading, history may well be made the subject of the next class of reading books for schools.

“ Instead of putting into the hands of our youth a connected summary of history which is made up chiefly of dates, unless it be for regular study, give them a volume of extracts describing the most important events on record. Such extracts would abound in those extraordinary incidents, which never fail to captivate the elastic and expanding minds of the young—which never fail to interest all, whether young or old, who read them—incidents which equal, if not surpass, the utmost efforts of imagination as displayed in Romance. Who would not be interested with the history of Tamerlane, of Ghengis Khan, of Mary of Scots, of Charles I., of the Crusades, Discovery of America, Capture of Montezuma, Conquest of Mexico, Plymouth Colony, the American Revolution, Bonaparte’s Campaign in Russia ; and of numerous other parts of history that might be named ?

“ If persons, when young, become well acquainted with all such portions of history, few will have so little curiosity as not to read the remaining parts—to fill up the chasms—to connect together these prominent parts. If a painter were to draw a landscape, he would not in the first instance form complete a single object, say a tree, before the other parts were touched. No, he would mark all the conspicuous points, then connect these points together, and then put on the finishing touches. Or, if a limner were to exhibit on canvas a human form, would he, at first, finish a leg or an arm, before the other parts were begun ? No, he would at first sketch all the prominent parts, then unite these parts, and afterwards give it the color and expression of life. Much in this way, it will be perceived, the Author would recommend that persons acquire a knowledge of history.”

"*The PIONEERS, or The Sources of the Susquehanna*," by Mr. Cooper, the American novelist, has made its appearance; and from the eagerness of the reading public to possess the work, a large edition was mostly disposed of in a few days. The work is very interesting, and will contribute much to raise the literary reputation of our country.—We have had enough of "fustian romances" from beyond the sea. Let our scholars and poets follow the example of the author of the "*Spy*," and glean their native fields. Every quarter of the country is rich in materials, and affords a great variety of natural and moral landscape. The harvest is plenteous—the laborers are indeed few.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states, that the author of the *SPY* has another work nearly ready for the press, to be called "*The Pilot—a tale of the Sea*."—It is said to be in such a state of forwardness, that it will be published in March or April.

WELLS & LILLY, Boston, have just published the "*Life of James Otis, by William Tudor*,"—and have in press "*Isabella*," a novel, and "*Don Carlos*," a tragedy, by Lord John Russel.

CUSHING & APPLETON, Salem, have just published the "*Ruins of Pæstum, and other compositions in verse*."

In late London papers are advertised "*The Loves of the Angels*," by T. Moore; "*Travels to Chili, over the Andes*," by Peter Schmidtmeier; "*The Three Perils of Man, or War, Women, and Witchcraft, a border romance*," by James Hogg; and the Poetical Works of Robert Southey, in fourteen volumes, octavo!

Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, of Pawtucket, who is preparing a history of all religions, requests special information respecting Conventions, Associations, Ministers, Communicants, &c. of the Congregational order, that it may have its due importance in the proposed publication.

Rev. Dr. BURTON, Thetford, Vt. proposes to publish a volume of Essays on some of the first principles of Metaphysics, Ethics and Theology. They will be published at Portland, Me.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

SYRIA.

A succession of earthquakes—causing the most dismal results—was experienced in Syria from the 18th of Aug. to the 9th of Oct. last. The communication of this disastrous calamity was made by Mr. BARKER, Consul at Aleppo, to the Levant Company. The following are extracts :

“*Near the Ruins of Antioch, Sept. 13, 1822.* “It has fallen to my lot to relate the particulars of an event that has thrown most of the families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest difficulties and distress.

“On the 18th of Aug. at half past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlid, Rilla, Gisser, Shohr, Darcoush, Armenas, every village and every detached cottage in this Pashalia, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in 10 or 12 seconds entirely ruined by an earthquake, and are become heaps of stones and rubbish; in which, on the lowest computation, *twenty thousand* human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded!—The extreme points, where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabekir and Merkah, 12 leagues south of Laturchin, Aleppo and Scanderon, Killis and Kahn Shekoou. All within these points have suffered so nearly equally, except Orfa and Latacina, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adeno, and Cyprus.

“To the east of Diabekir, and north of Killis I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon, but at no place to my knowledge has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided.

“There was nothing remarkable in the weather or state of the atmosphere. Edifices, on the summits of the highest mountains, were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

“Oct. 13, 1822.—Till the 9th inst. slight shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt; since that day, they have entirely ceased, but confidence in a continuance of safety from that dreadful calamity is not restored, and although the rains and cold weather render our sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is yet inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls.”

GREEKS AND TURKS.

According to a letter from Semlin, of Nov. 18th, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, CHOURCHID PACHA had a fresh defeat on the 22d, 23d, and 24th Oct.; had lost 7000 men; and had retreated upon Larissa. Upon his arrival there, he found the firman for his recal, and the appointment of Abdallah, Pacha of Salonica in his stead.

Accounts from Cephalonia, received at Paris, say that the Turks under Omir Vrione, had sustained a complete defeat at Missolonghi, in Nov.

The Greeks have gained an advantage over their cruel and implacable enemy, by destroying a part of their fleet. When the Turkish fleet left Psara for the bay of Tenedos, a small division of the Grecian squadron pursued them, to take advantage of every opportunity which presented itself. Having obtained the necessary information as to the situation of the enemy, two of the Grecian captains obtained permission to set fire to the fleet by means of fireships. Accordingly two fireships, accompanied by two sloops of war, sat out on the 10th of Nov. in very tempestuous weather, and deceived the vigilance of the first line, by passing dexterously on one side; but when they approached the port, two frigates gave notice of their intention to the admiral, who apprised the whole fleet by firing three shots. The Greeks took advantage of this circumstance; for Capt. Canaris recognizing the admiral by this signal, exclaimed, "Courage, my comrades, we have the enemy," immediately attacked the vessel, which he burned with such rapidity that not more than 20 or 30 of the crew escaped. Two frigates alongside the admiral were consumed in the same manner, and a ship of the line which was fired made its escape with little damage—Twelve of the Turkish brigs and four frigates were destroyed by the storm, and one of their corvettes was captured. On the return of the Greek fleet the captains and crew were received by the Epdori and an immense crowd of spectators with cries of "Long live the heroes of Tenedos! honor to the brave! long live the illustrious defenders of our independence!" At this time, Mr. Hamilton, commander of the Cambrian, (British) entered the port, and de-

manded the cause of the rejoicing; being informed, he desired to see Capt. Canaris, and a few compliments having passed, he asked him how the Greeks prepared their fireships to make them succeed so well? "As to preparing them," replied the Psariot captain, "we follow our method, commander; but to make them succeed, we have a secret which we keep concealed here, (placing his hand upon his heart) it is the love of independence which has enabled us to discover this secret." Captain Hamilton declared to the admiralty that his government recognized the blockade declared by the Greek government. It is also said that the French Consul has enjoined all the captains of his nation to observe the declaration of blockade made by the Greek government.

FRANCE.

If we are to judge from the frequent arrests and trials of printers and authors which take place in this country, we must suppose that the liberty of the press exists only in name. The newspapers are silenced on political affairs, and the print-shops are searched for caricatures; while the continual fine and imprisonment of writers and publishers hold the rod of terror over the few presses in Paris, and forbid us to look for any thing like free discussion or the exposure of facts from the French press. There are many factions in France, but two parties only—the one inclined to war, the other to peace. The King is said to be for pacific policy—the ministry for warlike measures. The people, however, believe in the continuance of peace, and daily fit out vessels for Havana, the West-Indies, &c. The preparations of the French army of observation, it is thought are intended to frighten the Spanish Cortes into a change of their constitution.

At the battle of Fontenoi, the opposing armies having approached so near each other, that the offi-

cers saluted, Lord Charles Hay, commander of the English Guards, exclaimed to those of France, "Fire, Gentlemen;" the Nobleman, who commanded the French Guards, replied in a loud voice, "We never fire first—fire yourselves." They received accordingly the English fire. Such was the courtesy of a Frenchman to his enemy. And no less would be his courtesy to a friend and a neighbor. There cannot be in France, so far as the army is concerned, a hostile feeling against Spain—regenerate, unoffending, heroic Spain. It was a wicked permission, given by the Allies to Louis, to invade the Spanish territories. It is nothing more nor less than the effort of a bully to excite a quarrel, in which he shall not participate further than its spoil.

SPAIN.

The Constitutionals are still successful.—Mina, in order to attach the French to his standard, was on the confines of Spain, organizing a regiment, or rather army of foreigners, who all wore the tri-colored cockade. Four hundred letters of marque had been forwarded to the Spanish Consul in London.

The Spanish Cortes have granted 20 millions of reals for the service of the navy.

The Bishop of Urgel has taken refuge in France.

Madrid, Dec. 15.—We know that the Holy Alliance has authorized the Cabinet of the Thuilleries to interfere in our affairs. This news has caused a great sensation in the capital, and may have a bad effect in the Provinces, where the enemies of the system have endeavored to alarm the people by reporting that 100,000 French would speedily enter the Spanish territory. However, the confidence that we have in the assistance of England in the struggle—the fact that the Sovereigns have left France to act alone—the con-

tinued triumph of Mina in Catalonia—the zeal of the patriots—the new alliance with Portugal, quiet our apprehensions, and make us look without fear to a war with France. In spite, therefore, of the exhausted state of the Treasury, the preparations for war are carried on with the greatest activity.

An article from Madrid of Dec. 15, says, it is stated as positive, that a treaty of Alliance between Spain and Portugal has been concluded. Eight thousand men are to enter Spain forthwith, and to be placed at the disposal of the government. It is even said, that a commercial treaty has been arranged between these two Powers.—The Spanish Ministers have entered into a new contract with a foreign house, for the supply of 70,000 muskets. In the mean time, the manufacture of arms in the Peninsula is carried on with the greatest activity. They have also given notice, that they will receive tenders for equipping 50,000 men instantly. A loan of four millions is also to be negotiated.

ENGLAND.

About 60 English gold and silver coins of various denominations, belonging to the reign of Henry V. and his immediate ancestors, were lately found in an old cup upon Cockney Moor, near Bolton.—They were deposited in an old cow horn, and hidden probably during the wars of legitimacy between the houses of Lancaster and York. The British revenue for the last quarter was said to be very favorable. The deaths in London for the year ending Dec. 10, 1822, were 18,865—9483 males, 9382 females. During the same period 23,373 persons were christened—11,968 males, 11,405 females.

Miscellaneous extracts from English papers.—Along the banks of the Union Canal, near Edinburgh, certain edifices have been erected which strike the traveller with astonishment.—These are huts erect-

ed by Irish laborers, upon some few vacant spots of ground belonging to the Canal proprietors. Each presents a picture of poverty which is new to the people on this side the Channel. One of them (with the exception, perhaps, of a few sticks) is composed entirely of rotten straw; its dimensions would not suffice for a pig-sty, and its form is that of a bee-hive, only it is more conical. The smoke which does not escape at the door penetrates through every part of the structure, which thus presents at all times the appearance of a hayrick on fire. In the midst of such misery, the children appear healthful and frolicksome, and the men and women contented and happy.

Midshipman's Pay.—An officer of the navy being asked what Mr. Burke meant by the "Cheap defence of nations?" replied, that many persons in his line understood him to mean a midshipman's half-pay, "Nothing a day, and find himself."

Italy.—The clergy at Rome consists of nineteen cardinals, twenty-seven bishops, 1450 priests, 1,532 monks, 1,464 nuns, and 332 seminarists. The population of Rome, with exception of the Jews, consisted in 1821, of 146,000 souls. The births during that year were 4,756; the deaths 5,415; and the marriages, 1,205.

On a flat stone in the nave of Conway Church is the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, Gent. who was the forty-first child of his father William Hookes, Esq. by Alice his wife, and father of 27 children; he died the 20th day of March, 1687."

Steam-Engine.—A merchant in London has obtained a patent for an improvement in steam-engines, by the application of steam immediately to a wheel instead of the usual process.

Writing History.—When Leti, the Historian was one day attend-

ing the levee of Charles II. he said to him, "Leti, I hear that you are writing the *History of the Court of England*."—"Sir, I have been for some time preparing materials for such a history." "Take care that your work give no offence," said the prince. Leti replied, "Sir, I will do what I can, but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would scarcely be able to avoid giving offence." "Why then," rejoined the King, "be as wise as Solomon: write Proverbs, not Histories."

Piron, coming out of a house, met a Bishop entering, who observing his rich dress, told Piron that his dress did not suit him. Piron knew the faults of the Prelate, and replied haughtily, "My Lord neither do you *suit* your dress."

A manuscript of the eighth century, hitherto unknown, of a translation of the Bible into the Georgian language, by St. Euphemius, has been discovered in the convent of Mount Athos, in Macedonia.

The small pox is at this moment spreading its ravages in three great cities of Europe—Paris, Madrid and Amsterdam. It is thus, that a fatal prejudice still opposes, in spite of experience, the propagation of the blessings of vaccination, the most precious discovery of the age.

A German Journal enumerates, in the following manner, the Congresses which have been held for these thirty years past:

The Congress of Richenbach, in Silesia, commenced on the 27th June, 1790; at it the convention between Austria and Prussia, relative to the peace of the former with the Porte, was concluded on the 27th July. The Congress of Pillnitz was held on the 27th August, 1791, between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, for the re-establishment of the monarchical system in France. The Congress of Rasfadt, which was assembled for the purpose of bringing about a peace between the Germanic Empire and France, was

opened on the 7th of December, 1797. It terminated on the 6th of April, 1799, without producing any result. The Congress of Emperors at Erfurt, to deliberate on the affairs of Europe, commenced on the 27th of September, and closed on the 14th of October, 1808. The Congress of Prague, for re-establishing peace on the continent of Europe, was to have commenced on the 12th of July, but the French Plenipotentiary, Caulincourt, did not arrive till the 28th of that month. This Congress terminated on the 9th August without producing any result. The Congress of Vienna, which had for its objects to assign indemnities and territories to several states, opened on the 1st of November 1814, and closed on the 9th of June 1815. The Congress of Monarchs relative to the evacuation of France by the Allied troops, and the situation of Europe, commenced on the 27th of September, and terminated on the 15th of November 1818. The Ministerial Congress of Carlsbad, which was opened in August, and continued at Vienna during September 1819, was confined to the affairs of Germany. The Congress of Monarchs at Troppau, from the end of October to the month of December 1820—and at Laybach from January to March 1822, took into consideration the affairs of Italy in general, but more particularly those of Naples and Piedmont. The Congress of Verona opened on the 22d of October.

CANADA.

The two branches of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, in a series of resolutions, have respectively announced their dissent to the projected union of the Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada. They say it is a measure which will be attended with incontrovertible evil, and productive of fears, jealousies and discontent in a people warmly attached to the

present Constitution. It will weaken and embarrass the administration of the King's government. The closing resolution of the house is expressed in strong terms: "That were the proposed alterations adopted by Parliament, the result would be that two Provinces having Laws, civil and religious Institutions and usages essentially different, would be submitted to one and the same Legislature, whose decisions would alternately menace the Laws, and Institutions of either province.—That there would thence result well founded disquietudes respecting the stability of those Laws and Institutions, fatal doubts of the future lot of these Colonies, and a relaxation of the energy and confidence of the people, and of the bonds which so strongly attach them to the mother country."

Committees were chosen in both houses to prepare an humble address to be presented to his Majesty expressive of their opinion on the proposed Union of the two local governments. The vote in the House of Assembly adopting the Resolutions, was yeas 32, nays 3. In the Council the votes stood—Contents 15, Non-Contents 5.

THE UNITED STATES.

Summary of the most interesting news.—Congress is yet in session, actively engaged in business; no very important measures, however have as yet been adopted. But there are many interesting subjects before them, that will no doubt receive due attention.

The number of pieces coined at the United States mint from the date of its establishment in 1793, to the year 1821, was 72,263,972, amounting in value to \$19,852,746 68. The amount in gold is \$7,620 867 50, in 1,405,940 pieces; silver \$11,606,193 40, in 25,675,733 pieces; in copper \$425,685 78, in 45,195,335 pieces.

The whole amount of duties upon sales at auction paid into the

Treasury of the State of New-York, during the past year, was \$181,967 65. Of this sum the auctioneers of the city paid \$179,641 69. One paid 45,295 32--another upwards of 30,000--two about 20,000 each--others, 14 9, 7, 6,000, &c. There are thirty-six auctioneers in the city. The smallest amount paid by any one was 69 cents.

The anniversary of the 8th of January was celebrated with much spirit at New-Orleans; the state authorities (the legislature being in session) walked in procession from the government house to the church, where divine service was performed. The military were afterwards reviewed by the Governor, and the day was closed with the greatest hilarity and decorum. The legislature were to choose a Senator to Congress on the 13th ult.

Professor Lindsley, of Princeton, has been elected President of Cumberland College, Nashville, Ten.

Massachusetts.--There are now in operation in this state 33 banking institutions, (exclusive of the U. S. Branch at Boston) whose capitals amount to \$11,549,500. They have bills in circulation to the amount of \$3,483,411; and had specie in their vaults on the first of January amounting to \$973,305 66. The Legislature of this state closed its winter session on the 11th ult. after a session of six weeks, having passed 89 acts, some having an important bearing upon society. Bills imposing a tax on sales at auction--incorporating manufacturing companies--altering militia laws--and restricting lotteries--were passed. The latter imposes a fine of not less than \$10,000 on any person who shall sell, offer to sell or advertise any lottery tickets, or be concerned in any drawing of a lottery, not authorised by the laws of the state.

The Boston Gazette gives the following statement of the amount

of specie in the vaults of the Boston Banks, for several years, viz :

In 1814, they had	\$4,898,000
In 1818,	630,000
In 1819,	541,000
In 1820,	978,000
In 1821,	2,434,000
In 1822,	937,000
In June, 1822, reduced to	430,000

Vermont.--A vein of soft crystallized and semi-transparent stone was discovered in Bennington, some years since, and then supposed to be plaster.--The vein is from three to five feet in width--on both sides hard limestone--the depth has not yet been discovered, but it has been traced north and south about three miles. This stone is discovered to be altogether more useful in fluxing iron in the furnace, than any other ingredient that has ever been tried.

Maine.--The legislature of this state has passed a bill granting a Lottery for opening a canal in the county of Cumberland. They have also passed a law prohibiting the sale of tickets in any lottery not authorized by the state, after Sept. next. A bill has passed for the erection of a state prison at Thomaston; the work is to be commenced the ensuing season, and \$30,000 is appropriated for the purpose. The capitals of the Cumberland and Portland Banks are 200,000 dollars each, and that of the Hallowell and Augusta, 150,000, and those of the other banks, 100,000 each. The last semi-annual dividend of the Augusta Bank was 5 per cent.; of the Cumberland, 4 1-2; of the Gardiner and Portland, 3 1-2; and of most of the others, 3 per cent. Each bank owns real estate of from 1000 to 12,000 dollars value; and more or less of bills of other banks.

Analogy.--A little girl happening to hear her mother speak of going into *half mourning*, said--"Why are we going into half mourning, Mama, are any of our relations *half dead*?"

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Bethlehem, Penn. Jan. 31, Rev. JOHN HECKEWELDER, 80. He spent the greater part of his life among the Indian nations, and was little known in this country, until the late lamented Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia, who was an excellent judge of merit, persuaded him to communicate to the world the immense fund of information that he possessed respecting the history, manners and customs of the aborigines of our land. Wistar did not live to see that work published, which has placed Heckewelder among the most interesting writers which this country has produced; but by means of its publication its author became more generally known. His loss will be felt and regretted by the country at large, whose literary fame he greatly contributed to extend. It is said that he left some posthumous works, which will be published in due time.

In Shaftsbury, Vt. Hon. GIDEON OLIN, a native of Rhode-Island. He was one of the founders of Vermont, and was, for a series of years Representative in the General Assembly of that state, Speaker of the same, Judge of the county court, member of the council, Representative to Congress, &c.

In Illinois, Col. MICHAEL JONES, register of one of the Land Offices. For the last twenty years he had been in the employ of the General Government in different stations; and in 1819, was an elector at the Presidential election.

In Cambridgeport, Feb. 5, Stephen Pynchon, Esq. 54, representative from the town of Brimfield, in the General Court, which was in session at the time of his death. He had held many important offices in his native county and discharged the several duties they involved with unusual fidelity and usefulness.

In Hartland, Vt. Feb. 13, Col. EBENEZER BRIDGE, 81. In the death of

Col. Bridge, another revolutionary officer is gone. He entered the service as a captain, immediately after the battle of Lexington, and continued in the army during the war. His talents, courage and perseverance as an officer were highly appreciated, and occasioned his promotion successively to a major and to the command of a regiment. He had resided in Hartland between 30 and 40 years, and few men were more esteemed by their acquaintances and friends.

In Sandgate, Vt. Jan. 12, Rev. Abishai Colton, 62. He received his education at Yale College, where he graduated in 1783. He was ordained the first minister of Stoddard in this state, Oct. 16, 1793; and was dismissed Sept. 9, 1795.

In Cheshire, Conn. Rev. Roger Hitchcock, 56.—In Georgetown, S. C. Rev. Asa Blair of Kent, Conn. 38.—In Eastport, Rev. Hosea Wheeler, of the Baptist church, 31.

LONGEVITY.—In London, Dec. 15, Sir George Duckett, 97. In Harrington, Eng. Mr. Mellor, 106.—In Burnfoot, Eng. Mr. John Taylor, 103.—In Dundee, Scotland, Mr. Thomas Abbot, 108.—In North-Carolina, William Spicer, 112.—In Franklin county, Penn. Elizabeth Campbell, 104.—In Somers, N. Y. Michael Makeel, 103.—In Rutland, N. Y. Mrs. Buroy, 110.—In New-York, a woman, a native of St. Domingo, 106; Mr. Edward Bardin, 90.—In Lynn, Ms. Mr. Thomas Cheever, 90.—In Salem, Ms. Mrs. Lucy Moneys, 92.—In Shutesbury, Ms. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady, 95; Mr. John Peirce, 92.—At Preston, Mrs. Standish, 100.—In Brimfield, Ms. Mr. Joel Abbot, 91.—In Lebanon, Me. Mr. Richard Crowell, 95.—At Cape Elizabeth, Me. Mr. John Ficket, 95.—In Middleborough, Ms. Mrs. Hannah Briant, 92.—In Newport, R. I. Mrs. Hannah Webb, 94.—In Cranston, R. I. Mr. Joshua Turner, 99.—In Pomfret, Conn. Dea. Caleb Hayward, 91.—In Greenbush, N. Y. Mrs. Tanaka De Freest, 91.—In Georgetown, D. C. Yarrow, a Moor, stated to be 135! In Claremont, N. H. widow Elizabeth Tyler, 92. Her descendants were 275. In 1822, there died in the city of Charleston, S. C. 4 persons over 100 years. In Gray, Me. Deac. Micajah Walker, 94.—In Philadelphia, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmore, 93.—In Poland, Me. Mr. John O. Ryan, 92.—In Westminster, Me. Mrs. Tabitha Whitney, 90.—In Stafford, Conn. Mrs. Mary Davis, 99.—In Pembroke, N. H. Mr. Moses Foster, 95.

DEATHS IN 1822—AND PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION.

Towns.	No.	Inhab.	Propor.	Towns.	No.	Inhab.	Propor.
London, Eng.	18,865	950,000	1-50	Bath, N.H.	20	1498	1-74
Philadelphia, Penn.	3591	103,116	1-30	Pembroke, N.H.	11	1256	1-114
New-York, N.Y.	3231	123,706	1-38	Epping, N.H.	11	1158	1-105
Warner, N.H.	41	2246	1-54	New-Chester, N.H.	12	971	1-30
Kingston, N.H.	17	847	1-49	New-Market, N.H.	22	1083	1-49
Jaffrey, N.H.	14	1339	1-95	Francestown, N.H.	8	1479	1-184

The number of deaths in Jaffrey, a town containing a population of nearly 1400, for three years, was as follows; viz. 1820, 8—1821, 10—1822, 14—total 32. Of this number, one was 92; fourteen were between 70 and 90; and eleven were under 2 years of age.

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
FOR JANUARY, 1823.

At Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.					At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.				
Days.	7 A. M.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Winds and Weather.	Days.	S. rise.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.	Observations.
1	10	14	30	SE. Snow storm	1	9	13	13	NW. N. NE. snow, 10 inch.
2	24	42	30	NW. Fair	2	20	43	27	NE. NW. Cloudy, fair
3	20	36	30	Changeable	3	17	37	31	W. Fair
4	22	24	18	Fair; cloudy	4	10	21	17	NW. W. Fair, cloudy
5	8	13	10	E to NW. Snow storm; fair	5	10	20	10	NE. NW. Sn. Fair, high wds.
6	2	15	*1	NW. Fair and high wind	6	2	10	*1	NW. Fair
7	*8	19	3	Variable. Hazy	7	*7	16	3	NW. Fair, cloudy, fair
8	3	35	10	W. Hazy	8	*4	30	17	N. Fair
9	14	34	33	SW. Fair; snow eve.	9	14	32	25	N. SW. S. Cloudy, snow
10	33	35		SW. Changeable and snow	10	16	43	19	S. SW. NW. Cloudy, snow
11	*1	16	4	NW. Fair and high wind	11	*3	3	3	NW. Fair, high winds
12	8	27	14	Changeable and snow	12	5	18	13	NW. SW. Cloudy, fair
13	0	12	3	NW. Fair	13	3	10	2	NW. Fair
14	*7	14	*5	Same	14	*3	10	*8	NW. W. Fair
15	3	27	16	Same	15	*3	21	1	W. Cloudy, Fair
16	4	28	13	Same	16	*6	32	11	W. Fair
17	8	30	18	Same	17	*1	25	13	W. NW. Fair
18	16	41	34	Same	18	8	33	29	NW. Fair, cloudy
19	42	50	38	Rain and Hazy	19	38	50	38	S. SW. Cloudy
20	36	37	34	E. Rain	20	35	36	32	N. NE. Rain
21	32	40	26	Cloudy; fair	21	32	44	30	NE. N. NW. Sn. cloudy, fair
22	22	39	30	W. Fair	22	25	39	28	NW. Fair, cloudy
23	31	38	17	Snow; fair eve.	23	28	36	16	NW. Snow 1 in. cloudy, fair
24	12	28	20	NW. Fair	24	13	26	24	NW. Fair
25	19	36	29	Cloudy	25	20	35	28	NW. Cloudy
26	30	37	33	E. Cloudy; rain eve.	26	27	35	32	NW. Snow, cloudy, rain
27	34	39	33	E. Snow and rain	27	30	40	32	Rain, sleet, N.
28	32	44	30	E. Cloudy	28	28	39	29	NW. Cloudy, fair, cloudy
29	26	41	18	NW. Fair	29	22	32	17	NW. Fair, variable
30	16	35	15	Same	30	17	32	21	NW. W. Fair, cloudy
31	20	32	28	SW. Cloudy; snow.	31	18	32	14	SW. Cloudy, fair.
[*Below zero.]					[*Below zero.] LL.				

State of the Thermometer in several places during the coldest weather of February.

Feb. 5, Keene,	5° below 0	Feb. 6, Portsmouth,	8° below 0
6, Albany, N. Y.	17° do.	" Salem, Ms.	5° do.
" Boston,	5° do.	" Baltimore,	10° below
" Concord,	10° do.	freezing point within doors.	
" Northampton, Ms.	20° do.	17, Haverhill,	21° below 0

Friday, the 6th, was considered the coldest throughout the day, of any day the past winter.

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March, 1823.

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